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Letter dated 15 May 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the assessments of the President and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the implementation of the completion strategy of the Tribunal, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1534 (2004), as at 5 May 2014 (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if you would transmit the enclosed report to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Judge Vagn **Joensen**
President

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Enclosure

Report on the completion strategy of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda as at 5 May 2014

[Original: English and French]

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Introduction

1. In 2003, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the Tribunal") formalized a strategy ("the completion strategy") to achieve the objectives of completing investigations by the end of 2004, all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and all of its work in 2010, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1503 (2003).

2. The present report, in conjunction with previous submissions to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1534 (2004), provides an overview of the Tribunal's progress to date in implementing the completion strategy, which has been continuously updated and developed since 2003.[1]

3. As at 5 May 2014, the Tribunal has completed its work with respect to the substantive cases at the trial level for all 93 accused indicted by the Tribunal. This includes 55 first-instance judgements involving 75 accused, 10 referrals to national jurisdictions (four apprehended accused and six fugitive cases), three top-priority fugitives whose cases have been transferred to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals ("the Residual Mechanism"), two withdrawn indictments, and three indictees who died prior to or in the course of trial. Appellate proceedings have been concluded in respect of 50 persons. All but one of the remaining appeals will be completed in 2014. Owing to residual delays caused by previous translation issues and other factors as described herein, the final appeal (in the *Butare* case) is projected to be completed not before the end of July 2015.

4. To date, nine of the accused indicted by the Tribunal for their participation in the genocide in Rwanda remain at large. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the responsibility for the tracking and trials of all nine remains with Rwanda and the Residual Mechanism. The Residual Mechanism will retain jurisdiction over three of those indictees: Augustin Bizimana, Félicien Kabuga and Protais Mpiranya. Previously completed preservation of evidence proceedings will help to ensure smooth trials of three indictees who will be tried before the Residual Mechanism upon their arrest. The cases of the remaining six fugitives have been referred to Rwanda; the Residual Mechanism will continue to assist with tracking efforts with respect to these fugitives.

5. The transition to the Residual Mechanism and plans for closure of the Tribunal continue to draw ever nearer to completion. Most judicial and prosecutorial functions have already been handed over to the Residual Mechanism, and administrative services are being provided to the Residual Mechanism by the Tribunal and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, with the handing over of functions being done on a continuous basis as the Residual Mechanism puts in place arrangements for self-administration.

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[1] See the reports submitted to the United Nations on 14 July 2003 and 29 September 2003, in connection with General Assembly resolution 57/289 and the Tribunal's request to increase the number of ad litem judges sitting "at any one time". Completion strategy reports were submitted to the President of the Security Council on 30 April 2004, 19 November 2004, 23 May 2005, 30 November 2005, 29 May 2006, 8 December 2006, 31 May 2007, 20 November 2007, 13 May 2008, 21 November 2008, 14 May 2009, 9 November 2009, 25 May 2010, 1 November 2010, 12 May 2011, 4 November 2011, 11 May 2012, 5 November 2012, 10 May 2013 and 5 November 2013.

I. Activities in Chambers

A. Activities at first instance

6. The present report covers the period from 6 November 2013 to 5 May 2014. With the substantive work at the trial level now completed, the Tribunal remains with three contempt of court/false testimony cases where orders in lieu of indictments were confirmed before 1 July 2012. In all three cases the accused remain at large.

7. The major challenge for the coming months remains the continued preparation of archives for the handover to the Residual Mechanism. Despite persistent challenges as described herein, the present report shows that the Tribunal remains with only appellate work, which is expected to be completed in all but one case before the end of 2014, and the continuation of the transition to the Residual Mechanism.

1. Judgements (annex I)

8. The work at the trial level is complete. The final list of Tribunal first instance judgements is contained in annex I to the present report.

2. Referrals pursuant to rule 11 bis (annex II)

9. The monitoring of all referred cases now falls under the jurisdiction of the Residual Mechanism. As shown in annex II to the present report, four cases of accused persons indicted by the Tribunal who are in custody have been referred to national jurisdictions. The two cases referred to France are currently being monitored by a staff member of the Tribunal Appeals Chamber, who reports to the President of the Residual Mechanism. The Residual Mechanism Prosecutor is also monitoring the progress of these cases. The two cases referred to Rwanda have been monitored on an interim basis by staff members of the Registry of the Tribunal and that of the Residual Mechanism. The Prosecutor also continues to monitor these cases closely through an independent monitor. The monitoring reports for all four accused transferred to national jurisdictions are available on the Residual Mechanism website.

3. Other work in the Trial Chamber

Office of the President

10. In his double-hatted role as the duty judge for the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, the President rendered decisions on matters arising out of the Tribunal's trials, including on witness protection matters, allegations of false testimony and post-appeal motions arising from the Tribunal trial in the *Niyitegeka* case.

11. During the reporting period, the President's Office met with, and will continue to work closely with, the Archives Unit of the Tribunal in order to ensure the smooth transfer of all records of the Trial Chamber and the Office of the President to the Residual Mechanism. The President continues his joint efforts with the Registrar to relocate the acquitted and released convicted persons who remain in the United Republic of Tanzania, as detailed in section II.D below.

12. The President also continues to facilitate discussions on possible solutions to the issue of reparations for victims of international crimes committed during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. In that regard, the President recently requested the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to undertake an assessment study that would explore the extent to which, and how, the issue of victims' reparations could be taken forward. IOM has secured funding for the study through a generous contribution by the Government of Finland and in February and April 2014, the President's Office and IOM held initial meetings with key stakeholders in Rwanda, including the Government of Rwanda, associations of victims and survivors, and members of civil society. The initial consultations were very productive, and IOM has already begun the first phase of the study, which is a desk review of all available reports, literature and documentation. The next stage of consultation and the drafting of the assessment report are expected to begin in the coming months.

13. On 12 February 2014, the President chaired a meeting of the Joint Coordination Council of the Tribunal and Residual Mechanism. The Joint Coordination Council is composed of the Presidents, Registrars and Prosecutor of the Tribunal and the Residual Mechanism. During the meetings, coordination of the Residual Mechanism and Tribunal policies related to the transition was discussed and decisions that impact upon the transition process were reached.

4. Status of fugitives (annex III)

14. As at 5 May 2014, nine fugitives indicted by the Tribunal remain at large. However, none remain within the Tribunal's purview of responsibility, since six of the nine cases have been referred to Rwanda, and the remaining three top-priority fugitives will be tried by the Residual Mechanism.

B. Activities at the Appeals Chamber (annex IV)

15. As at 5 May 2014, appellate proceedings have been concluded in respect of 50 persons. During the reporting period, the Appeals Chamber was engaged in judgement deliberations and drafting in four cases concerning seven persons and prepared for and held appeal hearings in two additional cases involving two persons. The Appeals Chamber also dealt with pre-appeal matters and preparations for an appeal hearing in a case involving six persons. The Appeals Chamber delivered two judgements concerning four persons and heard appeals in three cases concerning four persons. It also rendered 27 pre-appeal orders and decisions.

16. Four more appeal cases concerning five persons are expected to be disposed of by the end of 2014, and the remaining appeal judgement concerning six persons is expected not to be completed before the end of July 2015.

Pending appeals from judgement: five cases

17. The trial judgement in the *Ndindiliyimana et al. (Military II)* case was rendered on 17 May 2011 and issued in writing on 17 June 2011. All five parties (the four convicted persons and the prosecution) appealed. The briefing concluded in May 2012, with the appeals heard in May 2013. Owing to the need for an additional briefing, in February 2014 the Appeals Chamber severed the case of Augustin Bizimungu, one of the appellants, and delivered its judgement on the appeals concerning the three other persons. The additional briefing is now

completed and judgement drafting and deliberations are in progress, with judgement delivery expected in June 2014.

18. The trial judgement in the *Nyiramasuhuko et al. (Butare)* case was rendered on 24 June 2011 and issued in writing on 14 July 2011. All seven parties (the six convicted persons and the prosecution) appealed. Owing to their inability to work in English, the language in which the trial judgement was issued, all six convicted persons were granted extensions of time to file their appeal briefs after receiving the French translation of the trial judgement. The convicted person concerned by the prosecution's appeal was also granted an extension of time to file his response brief after receiving the necessary translation. The French translation of the trial judgement was only completed and served on the parties at the beginning of February 2013, occasioning a five-month delay in the filing of the appeal briefs of the six convicted persons and of the response brief to the prosecution's appeal. In addition, four of the six convicted persons have requested and have been granted leave to expand the scope of their appeals by adding new allegations of error. As a result, the prosecution received an extension of time to respond to the expanded appeals. The briefing of the appeal submissions in this case was therefore completed only in October 2013. The delivery of the appeal judgement is not expected before the end of July 2015, which reflects the delays in the briefing schedule, the fact that the scope of the appeals in this case has expanded since the initial notices of appeal, and the very voluminous and complex pre-appeal litigation.

19. The trial judgement in the *Karemera & Ngirumpatse (Government I)* case was rendered on 21 December 2011 and issued in writing on 2 February 2012. All three parties (the two convicted persons and the prosecution) filed their notices of appeal in March 2012, and the briefing concluded in March 2013. The appeals were heard in February 2014 and judgement deliberations and drafting are in progress. The judgement is expected to be delivered in September 2014.

20. The trial judgement in the *Nzabonimana* case was rendered on 31 May 2012 and issued in writing on 25 June 2012. Both the defence and the prosecution filed notices of appeal and the briefing concluded at the end of September 2013. The appeals in this case were heard in April 2014 and the judgement is expected to be delivered in September 2014.

21. The trial judgement in the *Nizeyimana* case was rendered on 19 June 2012 and issued in writing on 22 June 2012. Both the defence and the prosecution filed notices of appeal and the briefing concluded in October 2013. The appeals in this case were heard in April 2014 and the judgement is expected to be delivered in September 2014.

II. Measures implementing the completion strategy

22. The present section supplements prior reports and highlights essential elements of the Tribunal's efforts to comply with its completion strategy.

A. Judicial calendar and management of proceedings

23. The Tribunal completed all trial work, as projected, before the end of 2012. The remaining appeals before it are on track for completion before the end of 2014,

save for the *Butare* appeal, for which delivery of judgement is not expected before the end of July 2015.

24. During the reporting period, the President and Registrar remained in contact with the Presiding Judge on the *Butare* appeal. The Presiding Judge indicated that the magnitude of the pre-appeal work and complexity of the appeals continue to exceed expectations, and to impact the timeline for the completion of this case. The Presiding Judge requested that additional and necessary resources be allocated, mainly the addition of several experienced legal officers to assist the *Butare* drafting team, to help prevent the case from incurring further delays. The Registrar approved this request and provided the requested resources within the context of the Tribunal's 2014-2015 budget. Up to now, the measures taken have had the effect of preventing any further delay in the projected delivery of the *Butare* appeal judgement. The President and the Registrar continue to work closely with the Presiding Judge on the *Butare* case to ensure that no further delays occur.

25. The Tribunal continues to make progress towards completion of its mandate. As detailed in section III below, all organs are working diligently to facilitate the closing of the Tribunal and the transition to the Residual Mechanism.

B. Judges and staff management

1. Judges

26. Currently, 12 permanent judges are working in the Appeals Chamber and one ad litem judge (the President) is working in the Trial Chamber of the Tribunal. The number of permanent judges increased to 12 following the election of Judge Koffi Afande to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in November 2013. Judge Afande was assigned to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia Appeals Chamber and subsequently sworn in as a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda Appeals Chamber on 13 December 2013. The Tribunal is grateful to the Security Council and General Assembly for their efforts towards strengthening the Appeals Chamber.

2. Staff management and budget

27. The downsizing process that began in 2008 and 2009 continues in the 2014-2015 period with the abolition of 321 posts, representing 77 per cent of the 416 posts authorized for the 2012-2013 period. The Tribunal continues to employ the downsizing mechanism, developed in 2007 in close consultation with the staff association, to enable management to decide who will leave and when, depending on the outcome of fair and transparent retention processes.

28. At the present stage of the Tribunal's operations, one of the biggest human resources challenges is to provide adequate support to staff during the downsizing process in their transition from the Tribunal to other careers. In addition, it remains a huge challenge to continue motivating the staff in order to successfully complete the remaining mandate of the Tribunal. The lack of a structured and sustainable arrangement for the Secretariat to integrate Tribunal staff into the wider United Nations workforce, despite their experience and qualifications, impacts on the Tribunal's ability to retain those relatively few remaining staff required to stay on until the completion of its mandate. The second major challenge is that the Tribunal

is losing experienced staff but is unable to find suitable replacements. Its inability to offer fixed-term contracts of one year or more forces the Tribunal to recruit using temporary job openings that United Nations staff members with the relevant United Nations experience are not willing to accept because this would require relinquishment of their existing fixed-term contracts. It is also difficult to retain staff members on temporary employment arrangements as they are constantly looking for more permanent positions elsewhere. The Tribunal will continue to explore with the Office of Human Resources Management the possibility of granting additional flexibility measures within the United Nations staff rules and regulations, such as lateral transfer depending on skills and qualifications of the Tribunal staff members, to assist in meeting these challenges and prevent any further delay in the completion of the mandate of the Tribunal.

C. Work of the Office of the Prosecutor

29. As the Tribunal continues with the final phase of its completion strategy, the Office of the Prosecutor has continued to focus its efforts on the completion of ongoing appeals, the monitoring of referred cases to national jurisdictions, transitional dispositions that will ensure a smooth and effective transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, preparation of materials for archiving and multiple activities for the Prosecutor's closing report to the Secretary-General, as well as other essential legacy projects initiated over the years.

1. Workload

30. During the reporting period, the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division was litigating 26 appeals arising from seven cases. Final judgement in the Grégoire Ndahimana appeal was issued on 16 December 2013, resulting in the imposition of an additional conviction for joint criminal enterprise and an additional term of imprisonment. On 7 February 2014, the Appeals Chamber severed the appeal of Augustin Bizimungu from the appeals filed by his three co-defendants and ordered supplemental briefing from the parties. On 4 April 2014, the parties completed their supplemental briefing, and a judgement in the *Bizimungu* case is now anticipated in June 2014. Final judgement in the three remaining cases against Augustin Ndindiliyimana, François-Xavier Nzuwonemeye and Innocent Sagahutu were rendered on 11 February 2014. The appeals in the *Nizeyimana* and *Nzabonimana* cases were heard on 28 and 29 April 2014, with final judgements projected to follow in the second half of 2014. The remaining appeals in the *Butare* case have not yet been scheduled for oral argument.

31. While the appeals remain pending, motions continue to be filed in all cases. Since November 2013, for instance, the appeals of the six convicted in the *Butare* case have generated approximately 30 defence and prosecution filings on a range of substantive legal and procedural issues. In addition, during the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor was required to respond to various post-referral filings by Bernard Munyagishari and Jean Uwinkindi, seeking revocation or reconsideration of the referral of their cases to Rwanda for trial. To date, the President of the Residual Mechanism has denied all requests for revocation and no additional requests remain pending at this time.

32. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the Office of the Prosecutor continued to focus on transitional activities to ensure a smooth transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism. It also geared its activities towards ensuring the effective closure of the Tribunal at the end of its mandate. The Office of the Prosecutor provided administrative and other essential support to the Residual Mechanism on a double-hatting basis as the Residual Mechanism gradually supports itself in its various administrative and case-related functions.

33. The Information and Evidence Support Section has continued to provide substantial support to the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division in complying with the ongoing disclosure obligations of the Office of the Prosecutor pursuant to rule 68 of the Rules of the Tribunal. In this context and with a view to ensuring the smooth transition of functions to the Residual Mechanism pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division and the Information and Evidence Support Section have jointly undertaken a comprehensive review of cases that have gone to final judgment with the aim of identifying any potentially exculpatory material that has not yet been disclosed. Records of all past disclosures have been compiled in a master database for handover to the Residual Mechanism. Searches of the evidence database of the Office of the Prosecutor are currently being performed to update all disclosure obligations.

34. In addition to the transfer of the 21 cases mentioned in the previous reporting period, the Information and Evidence Support Section transferred supplementary records from 5 cases, measuring 34 linear metres, to the Residual Mechanism. Said records included 225 boxes related to the *Semanza*, *Seromba*, *Setako*, *Rwamakuba* and *Zigiranyirazo* cases. The processing of prosecutorial records continued, with the appraisal and security classification of all records of the Office of the Prosecutor. The next transfer will cover investigation records. During the reporting period, the Information and Evidence Support Section focused on compiling active documentary evidence and other related databases to be transferred at the end of the mandate of the Tribunal. The Section also continued to provide regular support to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and to that of the Residual Mechanism in terms of system and software operations and research and analysis activities for foreign legal cooperation requests.

35. The Office of the Prosecutor hosted an international conference in Kampala, on 30 and 31 January 2014. It also released a best practices manual on the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence, a copy of which is available on the website of the Tribunal. Other ongoing legacy initiatives include projects related to recording the course of events of the 1994 Rwandan genocide based on the facts established by the Tribunal's judicial processes and challenges regarding the referral of cases to national jurisdictions under rule 11 bis of the Rules of the Tribunal. In November 2014, the Prosecutor proposes to host the seventh Colloquium of International Prosecutors.

2. Cooperation of the Office of the Prosecutor with Member States

36. Member States have continued to intensify their cooperation with the objective of apprehending and bringing to trial, within their national jurisdictions, the Rwandan suspects appearing on the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) list of wanted fugitives. In a double-hatting capacity, the Office of the

Prosecutor continued to strengthen its cooperation with diverse States, organizations such as INTERPOL and INTERPOL national offices, and to provide mutual legal assistance and information to national prosecuting authorities, including those of Rwanda and other countries of the Great Lakes and East African regions. In this context, the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal provided essential support to the Residual Mechanism in a double-hatting capacity as the latter gradually assumes responsibility for the servicing of foreign requests for assistance and supports itself in its various other cooperation functions with Member States.

3. Staffing

37. With the anticipated return of Appeals Chamber judgements and completion of other core work, such as rule 11 bis litigation and disclosure updates, an initial reduction in the current staffing levels of the Office of the Prosecutor is anticipated effective 31 October 2014, followed by a larger reduction on 31 December 2014 when additional appeals are completed. By the expected date of delivery of the Appeals Chamber judgement in the *Butare* case, the Prosecutor anticipates closing the Office of the Prosecutor and shifting any remaining functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, either as a core activity or through the double-hatting of functions.

D. Cooperation between Member States and the Tribunal

38. The Office of the Registrar continued to act as the diplomatic arm of the Tribunal and the channel of communication between the Tribunal and the international community. As such, the Office of the Registrar maintained high-level diplomatic contacts with Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations. During the reporting period, the Office of the Registrar transmitted 59 notes verbales and other correspondence related to the operations of the Tribunal, primarily to secure support and cooperation from Member States.

39. Without the enhanced cooperation of Member States in certain areas, it will be extremely difficult for the Tribunal to successfully complete its mandate. In addition to focusing on ongoing cases, cooperation also included requests for assistance in the relocation of acquitted and released persons still residing in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania. In spite of the two Security Council resolutions in which the Council called upon Member States to assist, none have offered such assistance since the resolutions were passed. The fact that article 28 of the statute of the Tribunal does not obligate Member States to cooperate in matters of relocation has not assisted the Tribunal. To date, nine acquitted and two convicted released persons reside in Arusha and, without the assistance of Member States, the Tribunal faces the prospect of being unable to relocate these persons. To that end and in order to redouble relocation efforts, a strategic plan was formulated and submitted by the Registrar to the Security Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals on 30 May 2013. The plan was explained in the President's six-monthly report to the Security Council in June 2013 and in the Tribunal's eighteenth annual report (A/68/270-S/2013/460).

40. Since the previous report and consistent with the strategic plan, the President and the Registrar have made concerted efforts to relocate the acquitted and released

persons outside the United Republic of Tanzania, but with very little success. The President met with representatives from various European countries during meetings in New York and Europe, while the Registrar visited four countries in Africa and the Chair of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa to present the idea of relocation of one or more acquitted or released persons. During the missions, the President and Registrar briefed the Member States on the serious challenges facing the Tribunal in terms of relocation, outlined the strategic plan, and appealed for their assistance in accepting one or more of the acquitted or released persons currently residing in Arusha, or using their good offices to support the efforts of the Tribunal in that regard.

41. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and IOM have also been briefed on the situation and have offered their assistance in the implementation of the strategic plan. In the meantime, these 11 individuals remain on Tanzanian territory without identity documents or proper immigration status and with no means of survival. In the light of the imminent closure of the Tribunal and the insufficient level of voluntary cooperation from Member States, the Tribunal once again calls upon the urgent assistance of the Security Council in finding a sustainable solution to this issue.

E. Outreach and capacity-building

42. During the reporting period, the Tribunal continued to implement major outreach programmes. In this task, the Tribunal offices in Arusha, the Information and Documentation Centre in Kigali ("Umusanzu") and the 10 additional provincial mini-information centres located across Rwanda continued to play a key role in information dissemination and in improved communication and access to the jurisprudence of the Tribunal and other legal materials. In Rwanda, the centres were visited daily by members of the Rwandan judiciary, students, researchers and the public who were provided with informative materials and had access to briefings, training, library services, video screenings and the Internet. The Arusha office attracted 550 visitors, including 181 dignitaries, the Umusanzu Centre received almost 41,000 visitors, and the Tribunal's provincial mini-information centres located across Rwanda attracted approximately 27,000 visitors. These visitors included high-level United Nations and government officials, academics, civil society members, representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the general public.

43. The Tribunal also continued to disseminate information to all national, regional and international stakeholders. More than 6,500 copies of the Tribunal's cartoon book entitled "100 Days: In the Land of a Thousand Hills", which informs and teaches youth about genocide, its causes and dynamics, and in particular the Rwandan genocide and the concept of "never again" becoming a reality, were distributed in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. This was part of the major youth sensitization project conducted by the Tribunal in the Great Lakes region with the support of Germany.

44. During the reporting period, the Tribunal's outreach team in Kigali engaged in several activities. The team continued countrywide implementation of the genocide awareness-raising workshops funded by the Department of Public Information of the

Secretariat, covering 36 secondary schools in various parts of Rwanda. Approximately 26,800 teachers and students participated in the programme.

45. Significantly, the Umusanzu Centre continues to attract greater recognition and use by senior officials of the military, police and civil society organizations, not only from Rwanda but from other countries such as Canada, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sweden, Switzerland, the Sudan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, who are on official study and/or attachment visits in Rwanda, many of whom are pursuing further studies in the areas of genocide, peacekeeping, peace studies and conflict transformation, conflict management and conflict resolution.

46. In addition, starting in March 2014, the Registry, in conjunction with the Office of the Prosecutor, began contributing to a major Rwandan capacity-building initiative spearheaded by the Rwandan judiciary with the aim of enhancing the capacity of Supreme and High Court judges and their judicial and administrative staff with respect to various topics in international criminal law, judgement drafting, international standards for judging and evidentiary analysis, criminal procedure, witness and victim protection, and case management. Most of the monthly training sessions are led by current and former Tribunal staff and judges.

47. The Tribunal commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda through hosting and participating in events and by creating a website dedicated to its remembrance. With the technical assistance of the Residual Mechanism and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Tribunal launched a website entitled "The ICTR Remembers" (http://unmict.org/ictr-remembers/). The site features an overview of the work of the Tribunal, recalls the milestones reached and highlights the remaining work required to complete its mandate.

48. From 4 to 7 April 2014, the President and Prosecutor participated in events in Kigali marking the twentieth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide. From 4 to 6 April, they attended the Kigali International Forum, during which the President gave a presentation on the effectiveness of justice after genocide, and on 7 April 2014 they attended Rwanda's official commemoration in Kigali. At the same time, the Registrar represented the Tribunal at the commemoration held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

49. On 10 April 2014, the Tribunal hosted a commemorative ceremony to honour the victims of the 1994 genocide. The event featured speeches by the Tribunal principals and representatives of Rwandan survivors' organizations, testimony from victims who had testified at the Tribunal, and remarks from the Rwandan Minister of Justice. The event also included an exhibition featuring victims' testimony and information on the genocide and the work of the Tribunal.

50. On 29 and 30 April 2014, the Umusanzu Centre in Kigali staged open days for the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary. During those two days, the Centre received officials from the Rwandan Government, United Nations agencies, students, academics, civil society members, non-governmental organizations and members of the general public. The occasion was marked by such activities as the screening of film documentaries on justice, unity and reconciliation, discussions and debates on genocide and the distribution of Tribunal and other United Nations publications on international justice and the fight against impunity.

51. The Tribunal is also planning to hold events in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and possibly elsewhere in November 2014 to mark the occasion of 20 years since its establishment by the Security Council. The Arusha events are expected to include a reception on 8 November 2014 preceded by an international symposium, and the Prosecutor plans to hold the next in the series of international prosecutors' colloquiums around the same time in honour of the Tribunal's twentieth anniversary.

III. Transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Trials

52. In compliance with Security Council resolutions 2054 (2012) and 2080 (2012), the present section details the efforts made during the reporting period in the transition to the Residual Mechanism, including projections, with projected dates where possible, for the handover of functions.

A. Judicial functions

53. Security Council resolution 1966 (2010) and the transitional arrangements annexed thereto mandate a coordinated transition of judicial functions to the Residual Mechanism on 1 July 2012 or as soon as possible thereafter.

54. Pursuant to article 2 of the transitional arrangements, any appeals filed with respect to Tribunal decisions or judgements after 1 July 2012 fall under the responsibility of the Residual Mechanism. As a result, the Residual Mechanism has competence over one appeal from a Tribunal judgement in the *Ngirabatware* case. In accordance with its statute and transitional arrangements, the Residual Mechanism is now also responsible for requests for review of Tribunal judgements, trials for contempt of court or false testimony where the indictment is confirmed on or after 1 July 2012, and the trials of three of the remaining Tribunal fugitives once arrested. The duty judge of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism (double-hatted Tribunal President Vagn Joensen) has already handled several motions with respect to the three Residual Mechanism fugitive cases and, during the reporting period, issued decisions on matters related to allegations of false testimony and requests by domestic courts for variation of protective measures for Tribunal witnesses. Details of the work of the duty judge of the Arusha branch are provided in the progress report of the Residual Mechanism. Supervision of the enforcement of sentences has also already been handed over to the President of the Residual Mechanism.

55. The Residual Mechanism has also been handling requests for assistance from national authorities and other motions stemming from the trials and appeals at the Tribunal. The Residual Mechanism has rendered decisions on post-appeal requests for the initiation of proceedings for false testimony and contempt and assignment of counsel, for disclosure of evidence, for variation of protective measures, various appeal motions arising from the *Ngirabatware* case, and other confidential matters.

B. Office of the President

56. Pursuant to article 6 of its Statute, the Residual Mechanism is responsible for issues related to cases referred by the Tribunal to national courts, such as the monitoring of cases (with the assistance of international or regional organizations or bodies) and consideration of revocation. The Residual Mechanism was already handling the administrative function of monitoring the two Tribunal cases referred to France, as well as the *Uwinkindi* case in Rwanda; since 1 January 2014, monitoring of the other case referred to Rwanda (*Munyagishari*) has also been fully transferred to the Residual Mechanism. Tribunal staff continue to assist the Residual Mechanism as interim monitors while arrangements with an international body to monitor all of the referred cases are being finalized.

57. As described in section II.D above, the Tribunal continues to work hard to relocate individuals acquitted and those persons who have completed their sentences in the United Republic of Tanzania so that they may resume their lives. The United Republic of Tanzania has been most gracious in allowing these individuals to remain in Arusha under the protection of the Tribunal while it seeks their relocation to third countries. For as long as such persons remain in the United Republic of Tanzania under the care of the Tribunal, the Tribunal will also consider it incumbent to find countries in which to relocate these persons. In this respect, and in order to complement the efforts that have been undertaken by the President and the Registrar in the light of the imminent closure of the Tribunal, the President and Registrar of the Residual Mechanism have offered to assist with diplomatic efforts to relocate these persons in the hope that all relocations can be concluded before the Tribunal closes.

C. Registry

58. Most functions earmarked in Security Council resolution 1966 (2010) for transfer to the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, including the enforcement of sentences, assistance to national autnorities, the protection of witnesses in completed cases, and the tracking of the remaining three top-priority fugitives, were immediately transferred to the Residual Mechanism once that branch came into existence on 1 July 2012. In view of the fact that the Tribunal is still in the process of completing its mandate, it was understood that other functions would be transferred gradually to the Residual Mechanism once they were no longer critical for the completion of the work of the Tribunal. These include the transfer of Tribunal records with long-term or permanent retention value for management by the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, the provision of health services and security, and other support services.

59. The budget for the biennium 2014-2015 was approved by the General Assembly based on projections contained in the Tribunal's reports on the completion strategy, submitted to the President of the Security Council in May and November 2013. The determination of resource requirements followed in-depth consultations among the officials of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Tribunal and the Residual Mechanism in order to ensure that the resource requirements of the two Tribunals and the Residual Mechanism were well harmonized so as to avoid duplication, enhance consistency and promote

complementarity. The Tribunal is grateful to the Member States for agreeing to provide the resources necessary for the completion of its mandate.

60. The Tribunal has continued to translate all documents required for judicial processes, including those designated as necessary to ensure that fair trial rights are observed, and will continue to translate documents for archiving purposes until its closure upon delivery of the *Butare* appeal judgement. This includes the translation of final judgements so that they are available in English, French and Kinyarwanda as part of the archive materials that will be managed by the Residual Mechanism. The Language Services Section of the Tribunal has also continued to provide assistance to the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism in the translation of judicial filings and official documents, in spite of the large number of Tribunal appeals-related documents and appeals judgements that are being translated. The Section has continued to provide interpretation services for appeals hearings and judgement delivery sessions on occasions when the Appeals Chamber judges visited Arusha for such hearings and judgement delivery.

61. On 1 January 2014, the Judicial and Legal Affairs Section of the Tribunal assumed many of the responsibilities formerly assigned to the Judicial and Legal Services Division, which was closed on 31 December 2013. These responsibilities included court management, defence counsel and detention management (which includes the United Nations Detention Facility), and the provision of support for witnesses and victims in respect of ongoing Tribunal cases. The Judicial and Legal Affairs Section is also responsible for coordinating the provision of services to the persons acquitted or released in Arusha, the number of which grew to 11 in February 2014. The Section also supported the Appeals Chamber in Arusha during the delivery of the appeal judgement in the *Ndahimana* case in December 2013, the delivery of judgement in the *Ndindiliyimana et al.* appeal in February 2014 and oral hearings in three appeals cases, namely, *Karemera*, *Nizeyimana* and *Nzabonimana* during the reporting period.

D. Division of Administrative Support Services

62. The Division of Administrative Support Services has continued to provide administrative support to the Tribunal and, in conjunction with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, to provide some services to the Residual Mechanism. The following activities took place during the reporting period with respect to the downsizing of the Tribunal.

63. The Human Resources and Planning Section continued to administer staff entitlements and to offer training and counselling to staff members. The Section is continuously reviewing and updating the separation process in order to hasten delivery of end-of-service benefits to separating staff members. The Career Resource Centre also continued to provide training on preparation of curricula vitae, the use of the United Nations Inspira recruitment system and preparation for interviews, as well as preparing staff for the transition to other jobs, including self-employment, after the Tribunal. It is worth noting that a good part of the work of the Human Resources and Planning Section involved increased activities relating to staff separations, the administration of staff entitlements, the recruitment of staff members for the Tribunal and, until 31 December 2013, the Residual Mechanism.

64. The Security and Safety Section continued to support the Tribunal to ensure the safety and security of its staff, premises, assets and operations through implementation of United Nations Security Management System policies. Close collaboration with host Government authorities in Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania continued to be promoted, with a view to addressing the increasing perceived security threats in the region. The Section continued to monitor evolving security trends and to ensure that appropriate measures to mitigate threats were in place. The Section is continuing to provide security to Residual Mechanism staff members and property and contributed to planning activities for the new premises of the Residual Mechanism.

65. The General Services Support Section continued the services it already provided but at a much reduced scale. The Section has recorded an increase in the workload relating to the disposal of assets that are no longer required and the Assets Management Unit has been strengthened to help in that regard. Efforts to scale down the provision of services in-house have continued, such as the provision of transport to staff members to the airport, owing to the reduction in the number of vehicles and staff. The rationalization of office space is an ongoing process, as staff members continue to separate. A number of offices formerly occupied by Tribunal staff have been returned to the Arusha International Conference Centre in the light of staffing reductions. Writing off of surplus items as part of the liquidation plan is continuing in earnest. In an effort to increase the Residual Mechanism's capacity in the enforcement of sentences, the Registry, in collaboration with the office of the United Nations Development Programme in Senegal, is working on the design and cost estimates for the refurbishment of cells in a prison in Senegal which would potentially house persons convicted by the Tribunal.

66. The Finance and Budget Section has been preparing payments for separating staff while monitoring the rational use of funds in accordance with the approved budget. The Section has also been playing a lead role in the Tribunal's preparation for the implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards, with particular emphasis on the review of property, plant and equipment, outstanding receivables and liabilities, and the management of obligations.

67. The Information Technology Services Section continues to support the downsizing activities and to strengthen the information technology infrastructure and processes in a new security communication network for use in emergency situations by all United Nations agencies in the Arusha/Moshi region. The Section has also played a role in the development of the website featuring the Tribunal's legacy, which was launched at the commemoration in Arusha of the twentieth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide.

68. The Health Services Unit continues to provide basic and specialized health services to its clients, including staff members of the Tribunal and Residual Mechanism and their dependants; detainees, released and acquitted persons; witnesses and victims; interns and visitors; and non-United Nations staff such as contractors, labourers and cleaners. Hospitalization is outsourced to hospitals in Arusha and the relevant authorized locations for medical evacuation.

69. All of the services described above are projected to remain the responsibility of the Tribunal until its closure upon delivery of the *Butare* judgement in 2015. From October 2015, only 95 staff members will remain in the Registry and they will focus the liquidation and disposal of the Tribunal's assets, including such residual

administrative functions as the dismantling of temporary office structures and pre-fabricated facilities and storage containers; repair and handing over of the rented premises to the landlord; disposal of furniture, equipment and supplies; settling of outstanding obligations and accounts payable, and recovery of amounts owed to the Tribunal by staff members and other parties. The Residual Mechanism has agreed to provide administrative support to the Tribunal's liquidation team for the three-month period from October to December 2015.

E. Office of the Prosecutor

70. A number of designated professional staff of the Office of the Prosecutor continued to work in a double-hatting capacity in connection with activities that will gradually make the Residual Mechanism fully operational. In this context, Tribunal staff provided support for the tracking operations of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, international cooperation, mutual legal assistance and the monitoring of cases transferred to national jurisdictions, the management of records of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and the eventual preservation of damaged archives, the work within the immediate office of the Prosecutor, and the handling of appeals before the Residual Mechanism. The Appeals and Legal Advisory Division of the Tribunal, for example, continued providing substantial support to the ad hoc Residual Mechanism team prosecuting the *Ngirabatware* appeal and related litigation. An ad hoc team of Residual Mechanism staff continued assuming primary responsibility for defending the *Ngirabatware* trial judgement on appeal.

71. While staff of the Residual Mechanism already have access to the relevant records of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, the archives of the latter continued to be gradually transferred to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, where they are expected to be secured upon completion of all Tribunal appeals and related litigation. In the meantime, as the archives of the Residual Mechanism systematically continue to be fully established, materials no longer in active use continue to be compiled and transferred on an ongoing basis and Tribunal staff continue to work on a double-hatting basis. As a function of paramount importance, coordination and interactive cooperation with the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda continued to ensure that the Residual Mechanism operates smoothly despite its current limited resources.

F. Archives

72. The preparations for the transfer of the hardcopy, born-digital/electronic and audiovisual records with long-term to permanent retention value to the Residual Mechanism remain a critical function of the Tribunal. The Tribunal is pleased to report that progress has been made in the hardcopy segment of the project. Of the estimated total of 2,621 linear metres of records being appraised for transfer by 31 December 2014, the Tribunal has, as at 5 May 2014, transferred to the Residual Mechanism approximately 630 linear metres of records of long-term to permanent retention value. These included physical records consisting of judicial records, administrative records and files of trial teams from the Office of the Prosecutor. During the reporting period, pursuant to article 20 of the Residual Mechanism Statute and article 5 of the transitional arrangements, the Tribunal continued to

prepare and transfer to the Residual Mechanism confidential files of witnesses in completed cases. The redaction of master audiovisual records of court proceedings is ongoing. A phased transfer of records with long-term to permanent value will be carried out up to the end of the mandate of the Tribunal.

73. The Tribunal continues with the preparation of its hardcopy, born-digital/electronic and audiovisual records for transfer to and management by the Residual Mechanism and is collaborating very closely with it in that regard, especially with the view of ensuring that the records are prepared in a manner that will facilitate their effective management by the Residual Mechanism after transfer. In spite of the vast challenges presented by the volume and nature of the records, as well as the fact that some of the records are still active and can therefore not yet be prepared for transfer, the Tribunal remains hopeful that the preparation and transfer of its records will be completed before it closes.

Born-digital/electronic records management project

74. The preparation and transfer of the electronic records of long-term archival value to the Residual Mechanism will involve the appraisal of the digital records in systems across the Tribunal to identify those that must be transferred, the formulation and implementation of the transfer process, and the destruction of those digital records that are not scheduled for transfer.

75. The measures that are presently being taken in preparation for the disposition of the digital records are the inventory and appraisal of the records in systems across the Tribunal (including shared drives and personal workspaces) and the planning and implementation of the transfer process. The Tribunal is also working to implement the e-mail capture project, which captures both legacy and current e-mail accounts of staff members who played a significant role in the history of the Tribunal.

Audiovisual redaction project

76. Redaction of the records of the trial proceedings is progressing. The audiovisual redaction process has been prioritized to focus on the recordings most likely to be of interest to external users. This prioritized list will have a significant impact insofar as the quality and quantity of the final hours of records that will be handed over to the Residual Mechanism by December 2014. Two training sessions on Final Cut Pro 7 were held in December 2013 and March 2014, conducted by a certified trainer for all audiovisual redactors on the audiovisual redaction project to develop their editing skills, thereby ensuring the team's effectiveness. This resulted in the recommendation and implementation of a new Final Cut Pro 7 workflow.

Inactive records formally stored in containers

77. All of the 44 containers temporarily housing inactive records have been transferred to the Tribunal section of one of the temporary archives facilities (the former fourth courtroom). The inventory, appraisal and disposition process will continue to help determine the retention value and disposition methods to apply. Those records that are appraised with long-term to permanent value will eventually be transferred to the Residual Mechanism for continued preservation. Those with temporary archival value and non-archival value will receive the appropriate retention classification of destruction by the end of the mandate of the Tribunal.

Electronic record-keeping system

78. In response to increasing concerns regarding the integrity of information stored in the Tower Records and Information (TRIM) record-keeping system and the viability of the system as an ongoing record-keeping platform, the Tribunal is currently conducting a quality-assurance project to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the TRIM records and their associated metadata. Since November 2013, a team of 12 document control assistants has been working to confirm the presence of the judicial records in TRIM and to verify that those records are appropriately described in the system. As part of the effort to address the integrity of the system, the Tribunal also contacted a United States-based consulting firm, Information First, which has expertise in this area.

79. Information First consultants specializing in TRIM software visited the Tribunal in December 2013 in order to conduct a data integrity and health check assessment. A health check assessment was performed on the TRIM system. The objective of the health check was to identify any existing problems, deficiencies or issues, and also to suggest changes or alterations that might improve system performance, resolve bugs or issues, or bring the system into line with TRIM best practices prior to the transfer of the Tribunal's records to the Residual Mechanism.

80. Specific recommended actions to ensure viability, in conjunction with ongoing quality-assurance activities of the Tribunal, were proposed by the consultants to help minimize the reoccurrence of any technical problems, help improve the overall health of the TRIM system, and facilitate the eventual transfer of records to the Residual Mechanism. This exercise resulted in the upgrading of the current TRIM version 7 dataset to version 7.3.4, and the existing 30 TRIM document stores were consolidated into a single document store.

IV. Conclusion and updated prognosis regarding the implementation of the completion strategy

81. During the reporting period, judicial and legal activity continued to be focused on completion of the remaining appeals and the transition to the Residual Mechanism, as all work at the trial level, referral applications and evidence preservation had already been completed. The focus of administrative energies has remained on activities related to downsizing and on providing the support necessary for the remaining judicial and legal work of the Tribunal. Since 1 January 2014, the reliance of the Residual Mechanism on the Tribunal for administrative services has been significantly reduced, and the Residual Mechanism is continuing to assume judicial responsibilities in line with the transitional arrangements and is making progress in regard to the first appeal from a Tribunal judgement which remains projected for completion before the end of 2014. The Tribunal continues the process of transferring records and archives to the Residual Mechanism, with coordination increased in that regard during the reporting period. A smooth transition of prosecutorial tasks also remains on track.

82. As previously discussed, possibilities exist for contempt/false testimony cases to be heard by the Tribunal in three cases for which indictments were confirmed before 1 July 2012; however, as the Tribunal's closure becomes ever more imminent, other possibilities for dealing with these cases may need to be considered.

Thanks to the tireless work and dedication of the staff, all appeal judgements, except for the *Butare* judgement, remain on track for completion before the end of 2014. The *Butare* appeal hearing also remains scheduled to be heard before the end of 2014, with the appeal judgment in that case and the formal closure of the Tribunal's operations remaining projected for 2015.

83. The past and continued support of Member States remains crucial to the completion of the Tribunal's mandate, especially as matters such as relocation of acquitted and convicted released persons remain pending. Mutual assistance and international cooperation will continue to play a critical role in the management of all international courts and national courts trying crimes of an international nature and, as such, it is crucial for Member States to ensure that the Tribunal has the same level of support at closure that it did at its inception, and that the same is true for other current and future judicial institutions similarly situated.

84. As the Tribunal continues to downsize and near completion of its mandate, it becomes ever clearer that lessons learned in managing the judicial, administrative and prosecutorial functions of an international tribunal are vast and that sharing them will allow current and future international and domestic courts to learn from the successes and challenges that form the legacy of the Tribunal. Accordingly, the Tribunal continues to lead efforts towards sharing of developed practices and lessons learned among the international and internationalized tribunals and is preparing an updated website on its legacy, which will be managed by the Residual Mechanism upon the closure of the Tribunal. The Tribunal plans to hold events in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in November 2014 to mark the twentieth anniversary of its establishment by the Security Council, and to hold other legacy-themed events in its final months. This is all aimed at ensuring that the rich legacy of the Tribunal, serving as an example of international commitment towards the fight against impunity, will be disseminated widely and preserved for posterity.

Annex I

Trial judgements delivered as at 5 May 2014: 55 judgements concerning 75 accused

Case No.	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Trial judgement*
1	J.-P. Akayesu	*Bourgmestre* of Taba	30 May 1996	I	2 September 1998
2	J. Kambanda	Prime Minister	1 May 1998	I	4 September 1998 (guilty plea)
3	O. Serushago	Businessman, *Interahamwe* leader	14 December 1998	I	5 February 1999 (guilty plea)
4	C. Kayishema	*Préfet* of Kibuye	31 May 1996	II	21 May 1999 (joinder)
	O. Ruzindana	Businessman	29 October 1996		
5	G. Rutaganda	Businessman, 2nd Vice-President of *Interahamwe*	30 May 1996	I	6 December 1999
6	A. Musema	Businessman	18 November 1997	I	27 January 2000
7	G. Ruggiu	Journalist, Radio-télévision libre des mille collines	24 October 1997	I	1 June 2000 (guilty plea)
8	I. Bagilishema	*Bourgmestre* of Mabanza	1 April 1999	I	7 June 2001
9	G. Ntakirutimana	Doctor	2 December 1996	I	21 February 2003 (joinder)
	E. Ntakirutimana	Pastor	31 March 2000		
10	L. Semanza	*Bourgmestre* of Bicumbi	16 February 1998	III	15 May 2003
11	E. Niyitegeka	Minister of Information	15 April 1999	I	15 May 2003
12	J. Kajelijeli	*Bourgmestre* of Mukingo	19 April 1999	II	1 December 2003
13	F. Nahimana	Director, Radio-télévision libre des mille collines	19 February 1997	I	*Media* case (joinder) 3 December 2003
	H. Ngeze	Kangura Editor	19 November 1997		
	J.-B. Barayagwiza	Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	23 February 1998		
14	J. Kamuhanda	Minister of Culture and Education	24 March 2000	II	22 January 2004

Case No.	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Trial judgement*
15	A. Ntagerura	Minister of Transport	20 February 1997	III	*Cyangugu* case (joinder) 25 February 2004
	E. Bagambiki	*Préfet* of Cyangugu	19 April 1999		
	S. Imanishimwe	Lieutenant in the Forces armées rwandaises	27 November 1997		
16	S. Gacumbitsi	*Bourgmestre* of Rusumo	20 June 2001	III	17 June 2004
17	E. Ndindabahizi	Minister of Finance	19 October 2001	I	15 July 2004
18	V. Rutaganira	*Conseiller* of Mubuga	26 March 2002	III	14 March 2005 (guilty plea)
19	M. Muhimana	*Conseiller* of Gishyita	24 November 1999	III	28 April 2005
20	A. Simba	Lieutenant-Colonel in the Forces armées rwandaises	18 March 2002	I	13 December 2005
21	P. Bisengimana	*Bourgmestre* of Gikoro	18 March 2002	II	13 April 2006 (guilty plea)
22	J. Serugendo	Technical Director, Radio-télévision libre des mille collines	30 September 2005	I	12 June 2006 (guilty plea)
23	J. Mpambara	*Bourgmestre* of Rukara	8 August 2001	I	12 September 2006
24	T. Muvunyi	Interim Commander, École des sous-officiers	8 November 2000	II	12 September 2006
25	A. Rwamakuba	Minister of Education	7 April 1999	III	20 September 2006
26	A. Seromba	Priest, Kivumu Commune	8 February 2002	III	13 December 2006
27	J. Nzabirinda	Youth organizer	27 March 2002	II	23 February 2007 (guilty plea)
28	J. Rugambarara	*Bourgmestre* of Bicumbi	15 August 2003	II	16 November 2007 (guilty plea)
29	GAA	Witness before Tribunal proceedings	10 August 2007	III	4 December 2007 (contempt of Tribunal)
30	F. Karera	*Préfet* of Kigali	26 October 2001	I	7 December 2007
31	S. Nchamihigo	Deputy Prosecutor of Cyangugu	29 June 2001	III	24 September 2008
32	S. Bikindi	Musician	4 April 2002	III	2 December 2008
33	P. Zigiranyirazo	Businessman	10 October 2001	III	18 December 2008

Case No.	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Trial judgement*
34	T. Bagosora	Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Defence	20 February 1997	I	*Military I* case (joinder) 18 December 2008
	G. Kabiligi	Brigadier-General in the Forces armées rwandaises	17 February 1998		
	A. Ntabakuze	Battalion Commander, Forces armées rwandaises	24 October 1997		
	A. Nsengiyumva	Lieutenant-Colonel in Forces armées rwandaises	19 February 1997		
35	E. Rukundo	Chaplain	26 September 2001	II	27 February 2009
36	C. Kalimanzira	Directeur de Cabinet of the Ministry of the Interior	14 November 2005	III	22 June 2009
37	L. Nshogoza	Former Defence Investigator	11 February 2008	III	2 July 2009 (contempt of court case)
38	T. Renzaho	*Préfet* of Kigali-ville	21 November 2002	I	14 July 2009
39	M. Bagaragaza	Director General of Government Office Controlling the Tea Industry	16 August 2005	III	5 November 2009 (guilty plea)
40	H. Nsengimana	Rector, Christ-Roi College	16 April 2002	I	17 November 2009
41	T. Muvunyi	Interim Commander, École des sous-officiers Camp	8 November 2000	III	11 February 2010 (retrial)
42	E. Setako	Lieutenant-Colonel	22 November 2004	I	25 February 2010
43	Y. Munyakazi	*Interahamwe* leader	12 May 2004	I	30 June 2010
44	D. Ntawukulilyayo	*Sous-préfet* of Butare prefecture	10 June 2008	III	3 August 2010
45	G. Kanyarukiga	Businessman	22 July 2004	II	1 November 2010
46	I. Hategekimana	Lieutenant, Commander of Ngoma Camp, Butare	28 February 2003	II	1 December 2010
47	J.-B. Gatete	*Bourgmestre* of Murambi	20 September 2002	III	29 March 2011

Case No	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Trial judgement*
48	A. Ndindiliyimana	Chief of Staff of Gendarmerie	27 April 2000	II	*Military II* case (joinder) 17 May 2011
	F.-X. Nzuwonemeye	Battalion Commander, Forces armées rwandaises	25 May 2000		
	I. Sagahutu	Second-in-Command of Reconnaissance Battalion	28 November 2000		
	A. Bizimungu	Chief of Staff of the Forces armées rwandaises	21 August 2002		
49	P. Nyiramasuhuko	Minister of Family and Women's Affairs	3 September 1997	II	*Butare* case (joinder) 24 June 2011
	A. S. Ntahobali	*Interahamwe* leader	17 October 1997		
	S. Nsabimana	*Préfet* of Butare	24 October 1997		
	A. Nteziryayo	*Préfet* of Butare	17 August 1998		
	J. Kanyabashi	*Bourgmestre* of Ngoma	29 November 1996		
	E. Ndayambaje	*Bourgmestre* of Muganza	29 November 1996		
50	C. Bizimungu	Minister of Health	3 September 1999	II	*Bizimungu et al.* case (joinder) 30 September 2011
	J. Mugenzi	Minister of Commerce	17 August 1999		
	J. Bicamumpaka	Minister of Foreign Affairs	17 August 1999		
	P. Mugiraneza	Minister of Civil Service	17 August 1999		
51	G. Ndahimana	*Bourgmestre* of Kivumu	28 September 2009	III	17 November 2011
52	E. Karemera	Minister of Interior, Vice-President of the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement et la démocratie (MRND)	7 April 1999	III	*Karemera et al.* case (joinder — third accused J. Nzirorera died on 1 July 2010) 21 December 2011
	M. Ngirumpatse	General Director at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, President of MRND	7 April 1999		
53	C. Nzabonimana	Minister of Youth in the Interim Government	20 February 2008	III	31 May 2012
54	I. Nizeyimana	Second-in-Command, École des sous-officiers	14 October 2009; further appearances 5 March 2010 and 7 October 2010	III	19 June 2012
55	A. Ngirabatware	Minister in the Interim Government	Initial appearance on 9 February 2009	II	20 December 2012

Annex II

Referrals pursuant to rule 11 bis for apprehended accused: 4 cases concerning 4 accused

Case No.	*Name*	*Former title*	*Initial appearance*	*Trial Chamber*	*Status*
56	W. Munyeshyaka	Clergy	Not applicable (arrested in France)	Not applicable	Case transferred to France on 20 November 2007
57	L. Bucyibaruta	*Préfet* of Gikongoro prefecture	Not applicable (arrested in France)	Not applicable	Case transferred to France on 20 November 2007
58	J. Uwinkindi	Pastor, Nyamata	9 July 2010	III	Accused transferred to Rwanda on 19 April 2012
59	B. Munyagishari	Former President of *Interahamwe* for Gisenyi	20 June 2011	III	Accused transferred to Rwanda on 24 July 2013

Annex III

Fugitives indicted by the Tribunal

Fugitive name	*Status as at 5 May 2014*
Augustin Bizimana	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Félicien Kabuga	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Protais Mpiranya	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Ladislas Ntaganzwa	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Fulgence Kayishema	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Charles Sikubwabo	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Aloys Ndimbati	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Charles Ryandikayo	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Phénéas Munyarugarama	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda

Annex IV

Projected appeals schedule of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda as at 5 May 2014